1944. **File No.** 66 46/36 (1)

B CLASS

P.W **DEPARTMENT**
P.W.R **BRANCH**

Subject:— Grid Scheme
Reconstruction Committee of Council
Appointed by the G of I. Policy Committee
No 3-C.

Meetings, Agenda, etc. in connection
with Grid System of Electricity

B [K] - 1944

File No. 66/46/36 (1) — P.W.R Br.

Ed. Booth. Bldp. 24 A

G R., G D., No 2408, dated 22-6-22.]

Correspondence

DOCKET SHEET (B)

Subject :—

File No. 6646/36 (V)

P. W DEPT.

P.W.A. BRANCH.

References :—

Main file is sent to Maharastra

Date.	To whom sent.	Notes and instructions.

Note by Director of Industries, Mr. Advani, on the Conference.

Post-War Reconstruction Policy Committee No. 3-c.--Public Works and Electric Power --

A meeting of the above Committee was held in New Delhi at 11 a.m. on 25th October 1943.

2. Government of India's attitude in regard to the development of electric supply industry in India as brought out in the speeches of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (H.M. Labour), Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar (H.M. Supply), Mr. Prior (Secy. Labour Department), and Mr. Mathews (Electrical Commissioner) seemed to be that bold policies in regard to the extension of electrical supply should be adopted. Dr. Ambedkar and Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar stressed that agricultural or industrial development could not be satisfactory unless electricity is made available at low rates and in abundance in both urban and rural areas. Sir Ramaswamy felt that the best course would be for elec. supply to be either under direct State-control or under quasi-State control. In the latter case, he wanted the quasi-State-Control to be patterned on say the Port Trust. He was of the opinion that the old idea of seeing whether a particular scheme will make a return of interest or not should be revised. At present money could be had for about three per cent. Provincial Government should take this opportunity to raise loans and carry out large development shcemes of benefit to the community even if there is no chance of their paying interest for eight or ten years. He stated that it had been suggested by some that beeause the Government at the Centre was not a "Popular Government" or that in some Provinces, Government was being carried on under Section 93 of the Government of India Act that no action should be taken. He did not agree with this view. It was the duty of present---

present Government to carry out a scheme if they were satisfied that it will be of benefit to the community. Even if "Popular" Governments were in power, they could not bind their successors and they would not therefore consider as to what their successors' attitude to a x scheme would be. There is no reason whatsoever why the present Provincial Governments and the Central Government should consider the attitude of their successors. Money being cheap there is the time to undertake development work on a large scale and this is specially the time to make arrangement for ordering out the machinery as otherwise it may mean that the machinery would not be available for many years after the War. The British Government have to arrange for the supply of machinery under priority certificates because there would be a very great demand. The Government of India therefore wish to send to the United Kingdom a comprehansive list of machinery required by India and press the Indian claim with the British Government. Government of India xx are accordingly anxious that Provincial Governments should lose no time in submitting their own private elec.companies requirements in connection with electric supply developments in their Provinces. A brief summary of of the detailed discussions and the points brought out in the speeches of more important participants, is given below:-

Dr.Ambedkar (H.M.Labour-Chairman):- A copy of his speech is attached.

Items 1 and 2 of the Agenda:

Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar:- At the end of the xxxx war xx many will be thrown out of employment. How to absorb this large body of men? Public Works, Public utilities, road-making, irrigation and electricity xxx schemes must be undertaken. Plans must be made now. Both short range and long range x plans must be made.-Agree

plan must be made. Appalling conditions of famine and poverty must be tackled by intensive agriculture and extensive industrial development. Thermal and Hydro-Electric Power must bb developed as much as possible. The best we can do for agriculture or industry is to make available cheap Electric Power in abundance.

For intensive agriculture, mechanical and chemical fertilisers must be made available at cheap rates. We must make these by extensive industrialisation and cheap Electric Power. Protection cannot be a panacea for industries. Russia made available cheap electricity for industry and industries grew up. Making available cheap electricity is the first primary duty of Government for agricultural and industrial development. So far, Government have considered whether a project will pay interest or not. That is an old played out narrow view. Now a project, if it is of definite benefit to the public, must be taken in hand whether it pays in the near future or not. The amount of benefit that will be derived by the people must be the criterion. We must take courage in our hands and take up a scheme even if it will be losing concern for eight or ten years.

There will be a very great demand for machinery in England and the United States of America. We must register our claim for new machinery at once within the next six months. Within this period, we must give an indication to His Majesty's Government what machinery India requires.

Sir Azizul Huq:- As Chairman of Industry and Trade Committee he expressed his interest in electric supply development. Industries and Civil Supplies Department are addressing industrial establishments to indicate what indus--

industrial machinery they require. The question of industrial development is linked up with development of electric supply in abundance and at cheap rates.

Mr. Mathew (Electrical Commissioner, Govt. of India):-

Government of India have since the War restricted development because of war requirements. Now we can and must go ahead. Enquiry forms have been sent by the Government of India to the Provincial Governments. Information should be collected by them regarding their own and private Electric Supply Companies' electric machinery requirements and supplied to Government of India on the basis of these forms.

Para. 11 of his memo (item 1 of the Agenda) new future demand in India may be 2,500 magawatts.

~~Punjab Minister - Mentioned the Grid and Koyna Hydro~~ Punjab Minister:- He favoured developing Hydro-electric supply by the State.

Bombay Adviser:- Mentioned the Grid and Koyna Hydro-schemes. He also mentioned our co-operation with Mysore in regard to Jog falls.

United Provinces:- Have placed shadow orders for machinery for 120,000 K.W. -- for Sarda River Scheme.
100,000 K.W. -- for the Ganges River Scheme.

They will buy ~~for~~ from Punjab 35,000 and later 65,000 K.W.

Madras:- Mentioned Grid in south of Madras Presidency. They will extend Pykara. They will establish a new Hydro scheme between Madras City and Vizagapatam. Their policy is to extend electric supply under direct State control.

Central Provinces:- Hope to have two grids - (1) Nagpur area and (2) in Jubbalpur area. At present they will have thermal stations.

Assam :- They are interested in Hydro-Electric development.

ment. They will be glad of help in further Hydro Survey.

Orissa :- They had only two licensees before War. Now they have four licensees for supply of electric power in towns- they hope to share with Madras in new Hydro development.

Jaipur :- They have one scheme of Hydro under investigation costing one crore expected yield three per cent interest.

Travancore State:- | .. I could not hear.
Hyderabad State :- |

Afternoon 2/30 P.M.

Mr.Prior (Secy. to Govt. of India):- Referred to Government of India letter regarding Post-War Reconstruction regarding financial commitments and the possible Government of India financial help: vide Government of India letter dated 9th August 1943.

Mr.Mathews (Electrical Commissioner):- Is a Central Government co-ordinating authority necessary? We must have statistics concerning electric development in India. Electrical Commissioner is arranging to collect them .

We must make up our minds on such questions as (1) dipreciation, (2) reserves, (3) sliding scales for charging for electrical energy and (4) managing agents.

Can we not have an agreed to or uniform system of drawing up and presenting accounts for the different Electric Supply Companies? Engineering of schemes requires to be considered. Instead of the parties concerned taking the advice of manufacturing firms, they should be in a position to consult a Central Engineering Department.

We must conduct a survey as to the rates at which electricity should be sold to make extensive agricultural and industrial development possible. There should be a Hydro-----

Hydro-electrical research laboratory; research work should also be undertaken in the matter of transmission lines etc. This may be organised at say the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

Punjab:- They have private as well as State ownership- the former is concentrated only to Urban areas and they work for porfit. Only Government covers rural areas-Private ownership is unsatisfactory Advisory Boards in the Punjab quite satisfactory. Government can change members if they wish.

Bombay:- Mentioned Electric Grid and favoured quasi-State control by a statutory Board. Research proposal of Mathews welcomed.

Madras:- Favours State-Control-Government operate their own electric development and as licences expire, the ownership will be taken over by Government. Pykara Hydro-electric Scheme cost the Government two crores and it serves over 20,000 sq. miles Statem ownership with them has proved quite successful.

'I doubt thi (he told me personally he unprepared our proposal for semi-state control.

Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar :- What is to happen in future? Shall it be State ownership or private ownership? Private ownership - small concerns will not extend to rural areas which are often sub-economic. Can we not come to the conclusion that as far as possible State ownership is desirable? At present, the rate of interest is very low. Is it not advisable that Government should raise reconstruction loans at say three per cent for public utility Hydro-electric supply etc.? We must adopt State or quasi-State ownership, the latter being on the model of Port Trusts. This much for future developments. So far as existing Concerns are concerned - in a co-ordinated scheme for State or quasi-State control, private owned present---

present schemes must be compelled to come in.

It would be desirable to form a "Central Power Board" at New Delhi for standardisation of Electric Practice In India. The functions of this Board should be more comprehensive than those of the present Board which it it would supplant.

Item 5 of the Agenda :

Punjab :- Agreed that suitable number of persons be sent to the United Kingdom for specialised training but the selection should be left to the Provincial Governments.

Bombay :- On behalf of Bombay, the Director of Industries agreed to the proposal to send engineers of proved ability abroad for short intensive training to fit them for positions of senior executive responsibility. He stated that this will meet our requirements of administrative engineers for the Electrical Supply Concerns. He suggested that the scope of the propesal should be extended to cover the training of engineers for positions in electrical manufacturing industry. Such men should be specially trained in design and manufacture. He pointed out that there is a good possibility of development of manufacturing industry in the country in view of the proposed drive for extensions in electric supply industry. To make the manufacturing industry possible, we must have engineers trained in the design of manufacture of electric machinery.

Other Speakers :- All the speakers generally agreed to the Government of India's proposal to send men abroad for training to occupy positions of responsibility in electrical supply industry. Most of them also supported Bombay that the scope of the scheme should be extended to cover---

cover the training of engineers in the design and manufacture of electrical machinery.

In winding up the proceedings of the Committee at 5 o'-Clock on 25th October 1943, the Chairman Dr.Ambedkar said that resolutions would be drafted on the proceedings of the Committee and a draft will be sent out to the members for their observations.

Sd/-
Director of Industries. 2/11/43.

Bombay;
DDA.2.11.

No. Gen.392(R)/3096
Bombay.2nd Novr.1943.

Copy forwarded with compliments to G.F.S.Collins Esq.C.S. and I.,C.I.E.Bombay.

Sd/-
2/11/43 .

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RESCUE INDIA FROM POVERTY.
Ambedkar pleads for Industralization.
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NEW DELHI, Monday:- "Industrialization of India must be grappled with immediately," said Dr. Ambedkar, Labour Member, in the course of his opening address at the meeting of the Reconstruction Policy Committee on Post War Public Works and Electric Power.

Dr. Dr. Ambedkar said:-

Why do we want cheap and abundant electricity in India? The answer is that without cheap and abundant electricity no effort for the industrialization of India can succeed. This answer brings out only a part of the significance of the work this Committee has to undertake. Ask another question why is industrialisation necessary and you will have the full significance made clear to you at once; for the answer to the question is, we want industrilisation in India as the surest means to rescue the people---

people from the eternal cycle of poverty in which they are caught. Industrialization of India must, therefore, be grappled with immediately. Industrialization of India has been in the air since many years. But one fails to notice any serioud drive to bring about industrialization. There are still some who pay only lip service to it. Others look upon it as a fad if not a craze. There are very many who are never tired of preaching that India is an agricultural country and, therefore, the best thing to do is to devote all energy to improve agriculture and not to run after industrialization . Nobody needs to be told that India is primarily an agricultural country. Everybody knows it. What is surprising is that very few people seem to realize what a great misfortune it is. I know this will not be readily admitted. What more evddence is wanted to prove that this is a misfortune than the famine which is stalking in Bengal and in other parts of India and where so many from the agricultural population are dying daily from want of food or from want of purchasing power. To my mind there can be no greater proof necessary to show that India's agriculture has failed and failed miserably when it is as plain as anything could be that India which is engaged in producing nothing but food does not even produce sufficient food to feed its people. What is this due to ? The poverty of India to my mind is due entirely to its being made dependent upon agriculture. Population in India grows decade by decade in geometrical progression. As against this unlimited growth of population what is available for cultivation is not merely limited amount of land but limited amount of land whose fertility is diminishing year by year. India is caught between two sides of a pincer, the one side of which

is a progressive increase in the deterioration of the soil. The result is that at the end of a decade we are left with a negative balance between population and production and a constant squeezing of the standard of living. At every decade this negative balance between population and production is increasing in an alarming degree, leaving India with the inheritance of poverty, more poverty and chronic poverty. A rot has setn in. This rot I feel sure is not going to be stopped by organizing agricultural exhibitions or animal show or propaganda in favour of better manuring. It can stop only when agriculture is made profitable. Nothing can open possibilities of making agriculture in India profitable except a serious drive in favour of industrialisation. For it is industrialization alone which can drain away the excess of population which is exerting such enormous pressure on land into gainful occupation other than agriculture.

Removal of Poverty.

To sum up our Reconstruction Committees are not doubt modelled so far as intention and purpose is concerned, on the Reconstruction Committees which have come into existance in most European countries whose industrial organization has been destroyed by the Germans. The problems of reconstruction differ, and must differ from country to country. In some countries the Reconstruction Problem is a problem of resetting the organization of Production from war basis to peace basis. In some countries the problem of reconstruction is a problem of replacement of tools and plants which have been destroyed in the war. The problem of reconstruction in India must include the consideration of all the questions with which other countries engaged in war —

war are concerned. At the same time we must not forget ~~xkx~~ that the problem of reconstruction in India is essentially different from the problem of reconstruction in other countries. In other countries the problem of reconstruction is a problem of rehabilitation of industry which has been in existence. The problem of reconstruction in India, as I see it, is a problem mainly of the industrialization of India as distinguished from rehabilitation of industry not industrialization but in the ultimate sense the removal of chronic poverty.

I, therefore, hope that we shall tackle the problems connected with electricity in an earnest and states manlike manner, thinking in terms of human life and not in terms of competing claims of the Centre versus the Provincial Government.

I do not like to end on a note of pessimism though the memory of the past efforts of reconstruction is nothing but sad. War seems to give birth to an urge for reconstruction for the same reasons that necessity gives rise to invention or adversity to belief in God. The pity of it is that this x urge which is born out of the war seems to die with peace. That did happen in India with the reconstruction scheme put forth by the Indian Industrial Commission and the Indian Board of Minitions after the last war. I have faith that this timethe reconstruction plan will not be allowed to languish and fade away. We have in this war the compelling force of what William James called "the pungent sense of effective reality" of what poverty in India is, which the statesmen of the last war did not have.

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Post-war Reconstruction Policy Committee No.4- Trade and Industry -- meeting held on 21st and 23rd October, 1943, in New Delhi.

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Note on procurement of machinery for consumers goods industries and establishment of industries for the manufacture of electrical and other power plant and industrial machinery in India.

By
Mr. P.B.Advani, M.Sc.(Tech.),M.I.E.,J.P.,
Director of Industries, Bombay.

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There is a unanimity of opinion that all possible steps should be taken for a balanced but rapid industrial development of India. The Government of India have been anxious in the matter of procurement of industrial machinery at the end of the hostilities. They have rightly held that owing to the great deal of devastation brought about by the War in the various European and Asiatic countries, and owing to the rapid deterioration which has taken place in machinery of the existing industries which are being worked at great pressure, there will be a very heavy demand for machinery after the War is over. The supplying countries which are mostly England and the United States of America will thus have demands made on them, which they will find it difficult to meet all at once. There is likely to be a regular scramble for this machinery. The Government of India have felt, therefore, that unless the Indian demands are registered early enough with the supplying countries, India may be left in the lurch in this connection. In order to obtain an idea of the total of requirements of different kinds of machinery - both for replacement and extension-they have proposed to issue an industrial questionnaire. The information called for under this questionnaire covers replacement of existing worn out machinery as well as machinery required for the extension of industry.

The present structure of our industry is such that the information when available will cover almost wholly the machinery required for the production of consumers goods. Consequently, the information collected will enable the Government of India to envisage the requirements of mostly consumers goods industries.

Our industrial development cannot be sound economically or built on solid foundations unless industrial machinery is available to our industries as cheaply as possible and further the cost of its maintenance is as low as possible. One of the not unimportant reasons advanced by the various industries in their plea for protection is that their cost of machinery is high as compared to the prices which industrialists have to pay in highly industrialised countries. They have also claimed that they have to maintain large stocks of spare parts and to pay heavily for them; in highly industrialised countries the manufacturer of consumers goods need not maintain heavy stocks of spare parts of machinery as he can merely by telephoning to the manufacturer of the machinery in question obtain the spare parts on the spot.

2. This War has taught us many lessons. Two of these which we cannot and must not ignore are:-

(i) that we cannot in the war time increase our industrial or agricultural production appreciably unless we cease to be dependent on non-Indian sources for our requirements of industrial machinery; and

(ii) that no modern State can exist unless within its territories are made machinery and appliances used by the various branches of the fighting Forces.

The abnormally high prices of the various consumers goods ---

goods which we are now called upon to pay are to a large measure due to the fact that owing to the difficulty of importing machinery there has not been anything like an adequate increase in the production of consumers goods in the country to meet the demand created by the increased purchasing power of the people and restricted imports. Likewise, one of the important reasons why it has not been possible to resort to intensive agricultural production is that India does not produce suitable fertilisers in anything like the quantities required. The country does not make the machinery required for its production and under war conditions it is difficult to import it and is costly. The Supply Department of the Government of India-through the branch at New Delhi and the Munitions branch at Calcutta-knows fully the deficiencies in our industrial structure which have impeded production for war requirements. We all know that our war transport has suffered because we do not make locomotives and other similar Railway materials. For such essential defence requirements like air-craft, tanks and Naval ships we have either no manufacturing facilities or very restricted facilities. We must make good these deficiencies in our industrial structure

We must take immediate steps for the establishment in India of industries for the manufacture of capital goods in the form of Industrial machinery required by our various consumers goods industries, Power plant, electrical machinery required for an expansion of electric supply at low rates, such requirements of our Railways as locomotives, ships required by the Navy and the Mercantile marine, Air-craft, motor vehicles, tanks and the like required by the fighting forces. The information called for by the

Government of India, in the industrial questionnaire will not supply information required for taking steps for the establishment of industries for the manufacture of items of this character. Steps must be taken in this connection to enable the Government of India to come to a decision in regard to the capital goods industries which are considered to be necessary for the country. In this connection, the Government of India should direct their Supply Department to prepare a note on the rqquirements the lack of p production of which in India, has impeded the war effort. They should decide in consultation with industrialists not only on the various new industries which ought to be establishment but they should also decided as to what facilities are necessary on the part of Government which will bring into quick existence such industries.

3. There are two important factors at the present time which may facilitate the establishment of such new industries in the country. The first factor is that factories in the United Kingdom and United States of America are expected to be full of the orders for industrial machinery received from the various European countries, China, India and other Asiatic countries. It is well-known that no industrial or commercial concern likes to enter into long term commitments. Manufacturers may prefer to make their profits partly on the industrial machinery which they can supply within say two or three years and partly to make their profits in the shape of royalties on the manufacture of applicances and machinery in India itself. The second factor is the bargaining power which the Government of India will have, being in a position to place very large orders for machinery. They can canalise the requirements of Indian industry so that they pass through the---

the Government of India. They will have their own orders to place on a large scale in connection with the railway programme and Provincial Government's electric supply development programme. With such orders to place, they can bargain to ensure that a reasonably good part of the machinery required by India is made in India on a royalty basis. There is nothing new or difficult about this matter. Other countries, both within and without the British Commonwealth, have followed a similar procedure. For instance, the Government of Australia, when they decided some years back on the electrification of Australian railways insisted when placing orders with British manufactures that an appreciable part of the equipment must be made in Australia. In a like manner, when the Government of Russia wanted to establish the automobile industry in their country, they placed an order for a large number of Army and other motor vehicles with the Ford Motor Company of Detroit on the clear understanding that Company will supply the necessary technical data and help for the establishment of the automobile industry in Russia. Private negotiations in certain cases have been carried out in connection with the manufacture of automobiles and electric and other plants etc. in India on a royalty basis with some United Kingdom and United States manufactures. These negotiations can be and should be fostered and encouraged by the Government of India. For, the surest and the safest method of the early establishment of capital goods industries in India is to take advantage of the accumulated knowledge and experience of manufacturers abroad. We should be prepared to pay them handsomely whether lump capital sums or royalties or both to supply us with the technical data and information for the successful---

successful establishment of these industries.

If we lose this opportunity of making arrangements for the establishment of capital goods industries in India, we may not get such an opportunity again for some long time to come. The machinery factories abroad will be full of orders immediately the war is over and we have a big bargaining power at the moment in the matter of placing orders both of which can be used to help our development programme.

4. India's sterling balances in England are nearly £. 700 millions. This figure may be as high as 1,000 millions before long. Large as this sum appears, it will not be enough probably for the purchase of all the machinery we are likely to require for the industrial development of India, if we plan to purchase all our machinery made abroad. In such a case, we may have to pay partly in the form of raw materials and we may be compelled temporarily to lower our standard of living even further than now in order to pay for the machinery we order. This contingency will be considerably lessened if we plan as suggested above to purchase only a part of our machinery made abroad and take simultaneously steps to manufacture a reasonably good part of it in the country by importing tools of production and by arriving at royalty and other arrangements with manufacturers in the United Kingdom and United States to enable us to undertake production of a good part of our machinery requirements of India.

5. In the concluding part of Sir Theodore Gregory's note it has been suggested that it will be necessary to either reduce or completely abolish import dutdes on machinery. There -

There can be no objection to this course. This ought to be done . Sinultaneously, however, in order that capital goods (machinery) industry may come into existence in India, the Government of India should be prepared to give where necessary bounties and subsidies for a short period of time to the capital goods industry till it is well established and its products can compete with the imported machinery.

6. During the war period, the Government imported either by straight purchase or under the lease/land arrangements a number of production tools which have been set up in the Government Ordnance factories or in the private engineering firms engages on war production. An inventory of these should be made with a view to see which of them will be free after the war and the most advantageous use to which they can be put in furtherance of the programme of manufacture of capital goods in India. A plan should also be prepared as to the best possible industrial use of the buildings which may cease to be used by the Military after the war.

7. At present under the Capital Control Ordinance, promoters of new Companies must submit definite information in regard to the machinery ordered amount of money immediately necessary for deposit against orders for machinery, when the balance will be required, etc. While it is admitted on all hands that this Ordinance is very desirable and necessary in the interests of investors, the above requirements of information regarding machinery "ordered" makes it difficult for industrialist-s to enter into agreements for the manufacture in Indian on a rolyalty basis of the various types of machinery, etc.. This is---

is due to the fact that manufactureres abroad before they finalise the royalty agreements want to satisfy themselves that the parties are sound and have enough capital behind them to carry through successfully these agreements. On the other hand, as things are at present, the parties cannot form companies unless machinery has been ordered. It is suggested that there should be a modification in this connection. Suitable parties should be allowed to float a Company provided (a) they can show that their discussions or negotiations with manufacturers abroad have reached a stage wherein it has been agreed that if there in a company formed, an agreement will be concluded in connection with manufacture in India of certain goods on a royalty basis and (b) information can be supplied in regard to the type of machinery which will be imported, its approximate value, the amount which will be paid as a deposit and when the balance will be paid.

8. Summerising the above proposals, it is suggested that while taking steps to order out machinery for the manufacture of consumers goods as well as electrical machinery for extending electric supply on a large scale, steps must simultaneously be taken for the production of an appreciable part of such industrial and electrical machinery in India itself. We should arrange to make in India reasonable part of our requirements of industrial and electrical machinery, power plant, locomotives and other requirements of our railways, ships for the mercantile and naval marine, motor vehicles for civil and army purposes, etc. This must be looked upon not as a future policy or plan but an immediate programme of Post-War Reconstruction. For, as pointed out, this is the most opportune time for us as manufacturers abroad will be too busy to bother much about--

about us and we have a strong bargaining power in connection with the purchase of requirements of machinery, a part of which may be made abroad and a part in India. If we lose the ~~thm~~ opportunity now, it may not recur for decades.

Sd/- P.B.Advani,

Bombay, 15th Novr.,1943.

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evenue Department.

Seen and returned to the General Department.

2. Mr. Advani's note on the procurement of machinery for consumers' goods and establishment of industries for the manufacture of electrical and other power plant and industrial machinery in India would be interesting to the P.W.D. which is concerned with the subject "Electricity". The G.D. may, therefore, be requested to show these papers to the P.W.D. and also to submit them to A(R) and A(F) for perusal before they are filed.

Id.
20/1/44.

U.O.R. to the G.D. dated 23th January 1944.

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General Department.

Submitted with reference to the office note, dated the 14th Decr. 1943, and the proceedings underlying it.

2. In view of the above R.D. note, these papers may first be shown u.o. to the P.W.D.

Id.
2/2/44.

Id.G.J.R. U.o.r. to P.W.L.
21/2 .....
Id.S.R.G. G.D.4834/33.
21/2 E.Br. P.W.D.
Id.SnU.T.
22/2 Seen and returned to the G.D.
Id.R.V.P.
23/2 Id.S.S.M. Thro:-M.I.C. and W.Brs.
21/2/44.

(1) So far as the P.W.D. is concerned relevant extracts from these papers in con: with the points mentioned in the R.D. note dated 20/1/44, should be kept in the E.Br. for the time being pending the formation of the new Reconstruction Branch.

(2) According to these papers Lt.-Gen.Hutton will be addressing Provincial Govts. in this con: and also the Questionnaire on Trade and Industry (Post War Reconstruction Policy---

Reconstruction Policy Committee No.4) is being forwarded to Prov.Govts.

These and other developments may be awaited. (3) The D.S.(I.& R) should see and also Mr. Advani (when he joins this Deptt. as Spl. Officer-vide the G.R. of 25/2/44 issued yesterday from this Deptt.)

D.S.(I.& R) G.N.P. 18/11/44. Id. J.R.P. 26/2/44.
Addl.Secy. R.H.H. 28/2/44. Secy. G.D.D. 28/2/44.

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El.Br. Resubmitted.

2. Mr. Advani has since joined. These papers may now be sent to him.

Id. S.S.M. 3//3/44. Id. P.F.D. 3/3/44.

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Seen and returned with compliments.

sd/- P.B.Advani, 28/3/44.

U.o.r. Bombay 28th March 1944.

To
The Secy. to Govt., P.W.D., Bombay.

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P.W.R.Br. P.W.D. G.W.4837/2 16745

Submitted with reference to the notes recorded at pages 49/51 ante.

2. These papers may now be returned to the G.D. after keeping copies of notes in these papers.

Id. R.N.P. 29/3/44. Id.H.K.G. 31/3/44.

U.o.r. to the G.D. dated 10/4/1944.

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Issued. Id. 10/4/44.